FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DOST-CHNOUPEK TALKS OPEN; RECEPTION HELD

LD081532 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, leading the delegations of the two countries, began the first phase of their official and friendly talks today concerning the international and regional situations and also about the further development and strengthening of the present friendly relations between the DRA and the CSSR.

The talks, in which 'Abdol Hadi Mokammel, political deputy minister of the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Zdenek Karmelita, CSSR ambassador to Kabul, also took part, were held in an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity.

Tonight, the CSSR foreign minister and his accompanying delegation participated in a soiree in their honor held by DRA Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost at the reception hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, members of the DRA Revolution Council, members of the Council of Ministers, the director of protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, high-ranking officials of that ministry, the CSSR ambassador to Kabul and members of his embassy, and ambassadors and charge d'affairs of friendly countries accredited in Kabul also took part.

Keshtmand, Chnoupek Meeting

LD081512 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Revolution Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, this afternoon received CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his accompanying delegation. The CSSR ambassador to Kabul was also present. Keshtmand and Chnoupek discussed joint cooperation between the DRA and CSSR and the further strengthening of the present mutual friendly and sincere relations. They also discussed regional and international questions of interest to the two sides in an atmosphere of sincerity and full understanding.

RECEPTION HELD FOR USSR EDUCATION DELEGATION

LD082227 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] A reception was held in Honor of V.I. Konkin, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and his delegation by the deputy minister of higher and vocational education at the Intercontinental Hotel this afternoon. It was attended by some members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee; members of the Revolution Council and of the cabinet; deputy ministers of some ministries; high-ranking government officials; the counselor and minister-plenipotentiary of the Soviet Embassy; and some members of that embassy in Kabul.

Technical Cooperation Agreements

LD082125 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Agreements on economic and technical cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the USSR were signed at the Planning Ministry this afternoon. The projects provided for in these agreements will be financed from a 95-million ruble credit extended by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan in 1975.

The agreements--on sending Afghan students to the Soviet Union, and Soviet experts to Afghanistan, the equipping of agricultural training centers and the establishment of a technical training center--were signed on behalf of Afghanistan by Fateh Mohammed Tarin, deputy minister of planning, and Dr Wali Yosofi, deputy minister for higher education at the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, and on behalf of the USSR by (Aleksey Sergeyevich Koshlin), assistant to the economic counselor at the Soviet Embassy in Kabul, in the presence of Vladimir Ivanovich Konkin, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education. The two sides exchanged the relevant documents on the agreements.

On the basis of the agreement signed between the Ministry of Planning of the DRA and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the USSR, 350 graduates of the eighth form will be sent to the USSR every year for vocational instruction in various fields. This agreement will be put into effect this year. The agreements which provide for the equipping of technical and agricultural training centers were signed by the DRA Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. On the basis of these agreements, the Soviet side has undertaken to equip technical and agricultural training centers in Mazar-e Sharif and Nangarhar.

Similarly, the provision of equipment for the technical training center within the framework of the technical college is the subject of a separate agreement signed by the two sides.

Moreover, on the basis of another agreement signed by the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education of the DRA and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, 65 Soviet experts will come to Afghanistan to organize the aforementioned training centers.

The signing ceremony was also attended by some departmental heads of the Ministries of Planning and Higher and Vocational Education, the economic adviser at the Soviet Embassy with the rank of minister-plenipotentiary, and some other members of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

AFGHAN, AUSTRALIAN TRADE UNIONS ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

GF081735 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] A joint statement has been signed in Kabul by representatives of Afghan trade unions and the Australian trade unions federation delegation. In the statement, the leaders of the two countries' trade unions condemn interference by U.S. imperialism and its Chinese allies and collaborators in Afghanistan's internal affairs. They also denounce the imperialist press' hysterical propaganda that does not shrink from fabricating any lies in order to distort the facts about the situation in Afghanistan.

The statement also asserts that the presence of limited Soviet military forces in Afghanistan is necessary until imperialist attacks against Afghanistan's borders have ended.

The leaders of the two sides declared their solidarity with the national liberation movements of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The Australian trade unions federation delegation arrived in Kabul on 29 June.

KARMAL RECEIVES DEMOCRATIC YOUTH ORGANIZATION OFFICIALS

LD082222 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, this afternoon received the participants in the seminar of the secretaries and deputies of the provincial committees of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan [DYOA] on a visit to the Revolution Council headquarters.

In the presence of Khawiani, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the organizations commission of the PDPA Central Committee; Dr Habib Mangal, member of the Central Committee and deputy chairman of the organizations commission of the party's Central Committee on social organizations; and Borhan Ghiasi, first secretary of the Executive Committee of the DYOA, Babrak Karmal talked to the participants in the seminar and drew their attention to their duties in the task of defending the honor of the homeland and building a new and blossoming society in Afghanistan.

Babrak Karmal's remarks were received with revolutionary fervor and enthusiasm by the audience.

KESHTMAND INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD081435 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 5 Jul 80 p 7

[Jacques Coubard interview with Afghan Deputy Prime Minister and Planning Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand in Kabul: "The Economy Has Been Revived With USSR Aid"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] Kabul, 4 July--Despite the burdens we inherited, we have set the country's economy in motion again in 6 months. Our budget has been almost completely balanced. Contrary to the absurd allegations published in France, Afghanistan is not a Soviet colony. It is thanks to aid from the USSR that we have been able to revive the Afghan economy and today it is we who have a favorable balance [of trade] with our Soviet friends. This is a summary of the account given to me by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Politburo member, deputy prime minister and planning minister. His report on the state of the country confirmed what I have been told by the peasants, tradespeople and workers I questioned on my travels about the considerable improvements which have already been made to their lives.

'Ali Keshtmand was in prison on 27 December when Amin's clan was removed from power by an insurrection. He and two of his comrades, Rafi', now defense minister, and General Qader, a Revolution Council member like 'Ali Keshtmand, had been in Pol-e Charkhi Prison for 16 months. They had no contact with the outside world and were subjected to blackmail, threats and torture.

"For 2.5 months," he said, "we awaited our execution because we had been sentenced to death. To deceive the public, Amin pardoned us and our sentences were commuted to prison sentences. However, we knew that his real intention was to eliminate us."

The French press has announced that 'Ali Keshtmand had been wounded, or even assassinated, during a "score-settling" incident among PDPA leaders. The rumour was put about when he was forced to go to the USSR for m dical treatment necessitated by his detention.

[Question] What economic situation did you find when you entered the government?

[Answer] We were facing serious problems. The economy had seriously deteriorated under Amin. Trade was in a disastrous state. Transport was disorganized.

We have taken measures to meet the population's most urgent needs. Essential products such as wheat, rice, sugar and clothing have been supplied in adequate quantities on the market. The government has resumed control of prices and a number have been cut while while others have remained stable. Thanks to aid from the USSR we have distributed, free of charge, kerosene for energy and heating, soap, shoes, clothing, oil and 140,000 tons of wheat, amounting to a total value of 100 million rubles (Fr 540 million). Other socialist countries have supplied us with clothing and medicines.

As regards trade, we have recorded results three times higher than last year. This fact confirms the confidence which the population has in the government. If business people had not resumed work we would now have a budget deficit. However we have succeeded in balancing the budget. Imports and exports have returned to normal (note: Afghanistan exports gas--to the USSR--carpets, dried and fresh fruit, cotton, wool and skins). The capitalist countries feature in those area of trade in which we have a deficit but our trade balance with the USSR and the other socialist countries shows a surplus. For the Soviet Union the surplus amounts to $90 million (Fr 378 million). The reason for this is that the USSR has given us large quantities of goods while everything we have exported to the USSR has been paid for.

[Question] So your country is not the victim of "the most fantastic plunder ever carried out by a colonial power in a poor and subjugated country?" (Thierry Desjardins, LE FIGARO, 10 June--L'HUMANITE note)

'Ali Keshtmand burst out laughing.

"I think that it is the propaganda against Afghanistan and the Soviet Union which has never before reached such a degree of hysteria and absurdity. The price of the gas which we export to the USSR is higher than the world market price. We supply some 2.5 billion cubic meters of gas per year to the USSR and we receive $300 billion for it. We are shortly going to increase the price in agreement with the Soviet Union in order to adjust it in relation to the increases which are due to be introduced on the world market.

"The value of the consumer products which the Soviet Union has given us in 6 months amounts to $200 million (Fr 840 million). We will receive $1 million in economic aid this year and the same amount in the next 4 years. With Soviet aid, we have built or are going to build 140 small and big enterprises. The Soviets have built 2,500 km of roads in Afghanistan and 80 percent of our foreign credits are granted by the socialist countries, 70 percent by the USSR. The remaining 20 percent comes from capitalist countries or from international bodies: the United Nations, the World Bank, the Bank of Asia.

[Question] Has Afghanistan not been subjected to pressures from these countries and the international banks in the form of cancelling credits?

[Answer] Whatever measures are taken I think that they have a very limited effect. The capitalist countries are trying to create problems for us. However, we have already replaced the credits we lack with those from the socialist countries.

[Question] What progress is the agrarian reform making? How are you going to right the serious mistakes committed under Amin?

[Answer] We are going to consolidate the reform by democratizing it and by supplying physical means of increasing production. It is in this way that we will improve the life of the peasants and that we will increase their confidence in the revolution.

[Question] During my travels I heard numerous complaints in the villages about land distribution. How are you going to answer these complaints?

[Answer] Voluntarism has prevailed in the distribution of land. Our present responsibility is to correct the mistakes and crimes which were committed in Amin's days.

Not all the land was distributed. The right to new properties was not finally legalized. No aid was given to the peasants in the form of money, seed, and equipment to enable them to cultivate their fields. No preparations had been made to ensure that they understood and accepted that the feudalists lands should be distributed. Not only did this situation fail to create confidence but some peasants even returned the title deeds they had been given.

To remedy this situation we distributed seed and fertilizer free of charge. We also decided to raise the prices of agricultural products. This applies to sugar beets and cotton. We decided to set up four big agricultural machinery depots for use by the peasants. We are going to give them transferable title deeds. They will, if they wish, be able to run their property as they wish and sell it if they want to.

We are also going to set up state farms.

It should be noted that while 25 percent of our financial resources is devoted to agriculture, 50 percent is devoted to the country's industrialization.

[Question] What is the position on the transport problem?

[Answer] At the beginning of the year we had great difficulty in establishing regular trade between the major centers. One problem was that of bandits, terrorists and mercenaries who attack and destroy trucks and loot them, just as they burn schools, mosques, and public buildings and fight against our development plans. This situation is sparking off a reaction of general hostility from the population.

On the other hand, we have encouraged the private transport sector by a 25 percent increase in the charges for transporting oil and minerals and a 15-percent increase for other goods transported.
Government-controlled transport has been consolidated in the past 10 months. Recently, we have received 500 big-capacity trucks from the Soviet Union. [paragraph continues]

We are going to receive another 1,500 and the GDR may supply us with some, too.

We can therefore regard the economic situation as normal once again.

AFP REPORTS INCREASED SOVIET CONSTRUCTION

BK071332 Hong Kong AFP in English 1228 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 7 July (AFP)--The Afghan authorities have started arresting and interrogating people in Kabul who are found without proper identity cards, reports reaching diplomatic circles here said today.

A journalist, who went to Afghanistan posing himself as a teacher (professor) and returned to the Indian capital recently, said Kabul was virtually cut off from rest of Afghanistan.

Meanwhile [word indistinct] suggest that the Soviets have stepped up their construction activities around the Afghan capital. The Soviet Army is replacing rubber (?fuel) storage bladders at its storage Pol-e Khomri logistics base with permanent underground fuel storage facilities. Hardened ammunition storage facilities are also being constructed at Pol-e Khomri, north of Kabul.

Recently, the tour of duty for Soviet troops in Afghanistan has been set at two years. Dependents of Soviet military personnel are being brought into the country.

Soviet military engineers are renovating Tap Tajbek--the place in Kabul where the former Afghan President Hafizollah Amin was killed during the last December coup. A major Soviet command headquarters now located near the palace is planning to occupy the installations as soon as renovation is completed.

Another large permanent Soviet military headquarters is being built to the north of Kabul, the reports said.

The reports said that the Soviets were also building two permanent bridges across the Amu Darya River separating Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. These will replace Soviet pontoon bridges used by the Soviet force when it came to Afghanistan last December.

The Russians are also building a new gunship repair facility at the Bagram airport, east of Kabul. Permanent operating bases are also being built at Jalalabad and Ghazni to accommodate gunships involved in the military operations in those areas.

The Soviet Army has also recently started construction of permanent communications facilities to replace mobile field comminication sites used during the initial months of Soviet intervention, the reports said.

Further Details

OW031745 Paris AFP in English 1735 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Islamabad, July 3 (AFP)--The Soviet army has since last week been constructing troop barracks and buildings to store its equipment in Kabul, diplomatic sources said here today.

While the limited contingent of Soviet troops to be withdrawn from Afghanistan left toward the border after a series of official ceremonies, military engineers began working in five Kabul sectors, reliable sources from Kabul said.

In Khayr Khanah, a town in the northeastern suburbs, soldiers' barracks are being built, while Tap Tagbek, President Babrak Karmal's former residence, is being remodeled for Soviet officials.

Radar installations are being built elsewhere, while soldiers in tank and armored camps are building hangars for shelters. The defense perimeter around Kabul airport also has been reorganized and improved, the sources said.

While the activities seemed to indicate that the Soviet army is digging in for a long stay in Afghanistan, observers saw several thousand civilians leave Kabul airport on June 24 and 25, the sources said. The reasons for these departures, of Soviet families and also, apparently, aides from other Eastern countries, were not known. The main part of this contingent could also include the families of the 5,000 soldiers who left Afghanistan.

Groups of five to 10 armed rebels have been seen each night from June 22 to July 1, causing several machine-gun bursts and engagements with Soviet soldiers, the sources said. In addition, the rebels apparently executed 25 Afghan People's Democratic Party (communist) members, the sources said.

Heightened rebel activity was reported in nine provinces, according to reports arriving in Kabul diplomatic circles. These were: Bamian, Herat, Qandahar, Logar, Nangarhar, Paktia, Laghman, Samangan and Vardak. In Laghman, six people's throats reportedly were slit, and their bodies left in the village streets. They probably were Babrak Karmal supporters, sources said.

Two villages, one near Ghazni (about 100 miles southwest of Kabul) and the other in Vardak Province, also reportedly were destroyed by bombing raids, according to sources, who said the raids killed many civilians. Overall casualty figures were unknown.

Rumors have abounded in political circles that the Khalqi officers stationed at Pol-e Charki, near Kabul, have refused a mission in Paktia Province, because they feared that their departure would allow their rival communist faction, the Parchamites, faithful to Mr Karmal, to eliminate the few remaining Khalqis in power.

BBC REPORTS INFILTRATION OF AFGHAN REBELS INTO KABUL

TA070655 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Jul 80

[From "Correspondents' Reports"]

[Text] Now, the reports reaching India which suggest that the Afghan authorities are stepping up security in the capital, Kabul: Our Delhi correspondent, Mark Tully, says the announcement that everyone in Kabul must carry an identity card comes amid growing evidence that rebels have infiltrated the Afghan capital.

[Begin recording] Two nights running now radio Kabul has warned the citizens of the capital to carry their identity cards. Last night the radio called on what it described as the noble people of Kabul to have their identity cards with them at all times because, as the radio put it, "the imperialist forces of reaction are trying to create murderous and chaotic conditions throughout the country."

Previously, identity cards were only used as proof of citizenship when it came to getting rations or other government services. At the same time it is reported by people arriving in Delhi that the authorities are checking all entrances to the capital. So strict is the check that one person described the capital as cut off from the rest of the country.

The authorities are clearly worried about the growing evidence of rebel infiltration in the capital. Last month's 3-day strike by shopkeepers, for instance, was organized well in advance. The rebels seem to have been more effective in forcing reluctant shopkeepers to shut down than the authorities were in forcing them to open. At the same time, pictures of Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, leader of the Hezb-e Eslami, one of the largest of the rebel groups, appeared all over the capital. Then there was the strange business of the gassing of school children and civil servants. The authorities clearly believed that was organized by rebel groups.

There have also been reports recently of attacks by rebel Muslims on members of President Babrak Karmal's party. A Western reporter who was able to make contact with the rebels in Kabul witnessed one party worker being shot by a rebel firing squad. Several Western journalists could make contact with the rebels inside the capital recently [and have] been taken a few miles outside the city to areas which are totally in rebel hands. [end recording]

AFGHAN REBEL LEADER DENOUNCES ANOTHER LEADER ON ARMS

BK050707 Hong Kong AFP in English 0652 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 5 July (AFP)--Afghan rebel leader Abdul Rasul Sayyaf has rejected efforts to obtain arms from the British Government to fight Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Mr Sayyaf, head of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan which groups five Afghan guerrilla organisations, yesterday denounced a recent request for arms by another rebel leader, Sayed Ahmad Gailani, in a recent visit to the British Foreign Office.

Mr Gailani made the request in his personal capacity and not on behalf of the Afghan Muslim guerrillas, who did not have much hope in Western countries for unconditional arms supplies, Mr Sayyaf said.

(British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington told the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee three days ago that Afghan rebels must have "arms to operate against the invaders" but "the question of where they come from is not central to the issue".)

Mr Sayyaf also said that last month's meeting in Switzerland of Afghan resistance leaders and the three-member Islamic conference committee trying to negotiate a solution to the crisis had shown the world that "in addition to our guns we are armed with the weapons of logic and reason."

He agreed with Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, leader of the Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan group, that "indirect talks" should be held with Moscow exclusively on the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops but said that the guerrillas had a firm belief that the only decisive and effective factor in the solution of the Afghan problem lay in waging holy war against the Soviet troop presence.

The Afghans, Mr Sayyaf said, were sure that the armed struggle would force the Soviets to withdraw from Afghanistan. "Our fight for the supremacy of Islam is based on principle," he added, and the guerrillas would never sacrifice their principles for arms aid.

RAHMAN MAKES STATEMENT PRIOR TO DEPARTURE FOR TOKYO

BK080908 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman is now on his way to Tokyo to attend the funeral of late Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira. Talking to newsmen at Kornitola airport, the president said during his brief stay in Tokyo he will have an opportunity of meeting a number of world leaders.

About bilateral relations, he said Bangladesh and Japan have been maintaining very cordial friendship on the basis of mutual cooperation in every possible field. The president said the common ideas of the two countries have brought the people of Bangladesh and Japan closer together. He said Japan always came forward to help Bangladesh in its difficult time.

Recalling his earlier visit to Japan 2 years ago, President Zia said his talks during the trip had helped open up a new vista in the relations between the two friendly countries. He said since then, fruitful and effective cooperation between the two countries have been growing steadily.

He told a questioner that he hoped to visit China later this month.

While in Tokyo, the president will be received in audience by Emperor Hirohito tomorrow. He will also have meetings with other Japanese leaders.

Our representative understands that Finance Minister Saif Rahman, who is accompanying the president, will stay back in Tokyo for another 2 or 3 days. He will have talks with the Japanese Government on further promotion of economic cooperation and other bilateral issues.

JOINT RIVERS COMMISSION TALKS OPEN IN DACCA 9 JULY

BK090354 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] The 19th meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission begins in Dacca today. Minister for Irrigation Kedar Pandey will represent India at the meeting. The Bangladesh side will be led by the minister for power, water resources and flood control Kazi Anwarul Haq.

All-India Radio Dacca correspondent Sugata Ghosh reports that the Joint Rivers Commission will discuss the augmentation of the dry season flow of the Ganges at Farakka and the problems relating to the Tista River waters.

Kedar Pandey told newsmen on arrival in Dacca that the talks would be fruitful. He said there is no point in amending the 1977 Farakka agreement at this stage since a review is due in November this year. He stressed the need for finding a longterm solution in view of the adverse effects of inadequate flow of waters on Calcutta port. But he said that the stage has not come to invite Nepal to the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission because there is no need to take the help of another country to sort out bilateral problems.

PRIME MINISTER GANDHI REITERATES SUPPORT FOR PLO

OW082040 Paris AFP in English 2032 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 8 (AFP)--Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has reiterated India's support of the Palestinian movement, which she described as "not merely a Muslim cause, but a cause of all Indians."

In a reply to Maulana Muhammad Yussuf, head of the Muslim group Jamiat-e-Eslami of India, Mrs Gandhi expressed her deep concern about "the continued flouting of world public opinion by Israel.

"I have discussed this subject with Arab and other world leaders," she continued. "As a concrete expression of our support to the Palestinian cause, we have also recently accorded full recognition to the Palestinian Liberation Organization," she said.

Mrs Gandhi was replying to a recent letter from the maulana expressing his resentment at Israel's decision to shift its capital to Jerusalem.

She said that "all thinking people who wish a just settlement of this problem leading to durable peace in the Middle East," had adopted the cause of the Palestinians.

Gandhi on Jerusalem

BK081254 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] The prime minister has reaffirmed India's total opposition to Israel's attempt to make Jerusalem its capital. She has expressed concern at Israel trying to consolidate its hold on the city and other occupied Arab territories and its continued flouting of world public opinion. Mrs Gandhi's observations are contained in her reply to the letter from Maulana Mohammad Yusuf, amir of Jamait-e-Eslami-Hind, and Mohammad Yunus Salim, general secretary of Congress-U. They had complained to her against the Israeli move to shift its capital to the holy city.

SPOKESMAN: ASEAN RELATIONS UNCHANGED BY PRK RECOGNITION

BK081608 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] An official spokesman said in New Delhi today that India's recognition of the Kampuchean Government headed by President Heng Samrin in no way diminishes its desire to have good relations with ASEAN countries. India has always been keen on close and friendly relations with all countries in the region.

The spokesman said that India's decision was influenced by two important factors--overwhelming support from the people and the effective control of the country by the Heng Samrin regime.

In answer to a question, he said envoys from all ASEAN countries in New Delhi were briefed yesterday about the decision to recognize Kampuchea.

HAQ DEPARTS FOR SAUDI ARABIA ON BRIEF VISIT

BK090526 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Islamabad this morning on a brief goodwill visit to Saudi Arabia. He is accompanied by Religious Affairs Minister Mahmud A. Haroon, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan and Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Shahnawax.

KUWAITI PAPER REPORTS AGHA SHAHI PRESS CONFERENCE

LD081355 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 6 Jul 80 p 9

[Unattributed report: "We are Prepared for Nuclear Cooperation With the Arabs; Pakistani Foreign Minister in Kuwait To Find a Solution to Afghan Crisis"]

[Text] Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who arrived in Kuwait yesterday, has stated that Pakistan is prepared to exchange information and expertise on nuclear energy with Arab, Islamic and friendly states.

Speaking at a press conference he held in the Pakistani Embassy in Kuwait last night, Agha Shahi emphasized that the military and political alliance which existed between his country and the United States "has gone for good."

He said that he came to Kuwait on a 1-day visit to present his greetings to his highness the ruler and to exchange views with his Kuwaiti counterpart Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah.

He added: I found it useful to acquaint his highness the amir and my brother shaykh, Sabah al-Ahmad, with the activities of the tripartite committee which stemmed from the Islamic states' foreign ministers conference which convened in Islamabad last May and which was charged with finding a peaceful solution to the Afghan problem.

He confirmed his agreement with Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad's view that the security and protection of the gulf are the sole responsibility of the area's states. He said that the gulf states have the right to emphasize this fact and to demand the removal of the military presence of the big powers in the area.

SPOKESMAN DECRIES INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORT

BK090003 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman, commenting in Islamabad today on the annual report of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs tabled in Parliament, expressed surprise that the Indian Government should have at this time raised the specter of a nonexistent arms buildup in Pakistan. The report had stated that in a reactive move [to Afghanistan developments] China, the United States and others have started to assist Pakistan in augmenting its military capability and thus threatening the security of India.

The Foreign Office spokesman pointed out that India itself had entered into a massive arms deal with the Soviet Union worth 1.8 billion dollars on paper that (?did not) appear the real value. The talk about arms supply to Pakistan was diversionary in nature and was not conducive to the growth of mutual confidence.

QOTBZADEH COMMENTS ON PROTECTING SOVIET EMBASSY IN TEHRAN

LD090852 Tehran PARS in English 0730 GMT 9 Jul 80

["Qotbzadeh Alert to Possibility of Soviet Embassy Takeover Attempt"--PARS headline]

[Text] Tehran, July 9 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, referring to recent rumours about a possible take-over of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran, told PARS on Monday that the Foreign Ministry had been informed verbally of the rumour on Monday afternoon, and that subsequently all executive and security organs had been instructed to take the required security measures to protect the Soviet Embassy, like any other embassy in Iran.

Qotbzadeh stressed that he believed foreign embassies should be completely secure in Iran and called on the people to respect the immunity of foreigners in the country, since Iranian embassies abroad enjoyed such security.

AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW MOKRI CLARIFIES BAKU INCIDENT

LD081140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0[illegible]30 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] In a telephone contact with the Central News Bureau, [Dr Mohammad Mokri] the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Moscow said: We have been informed that in its report of the sit in at the consulate of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Baku, REUTER news agency quoted this embassy as saying that only several hundred people, who intended to return to Iran, had gathered in front of the consulate.

The dispatched report of this (?honorable) embassy said that a large group of people--some of whom were armed with flammable substances and weapons which did not include firearms, and were threatening to commit suicide or cause fire with the excuse of wanting to return to Iran--had gathered in front of the Iranian consulate and said if they were not permitted to return to Iran or if a single hair was lost from the scalp of any of the individuals involved in the sit in inside the consulate there would be tragic consequences for the consulate.

After my arrival in Baku, and after long discussion with the representatives of the people gathered in front of the consulate, [word indistinct] it was clear that they had been influenced by known agents. They terminated their gathering and sit in and while shouting slogans of "God is the greatest, Khomeyni is the leader," left the consulate and headed toward the Baku mosque. There all of us held unity [vahdat] prayers and the people were promised that the government would attend to their demands.

But the day after Mr Qotbzadeh's interview about moving the Leningrad consulate to Tadzhikistan and other issues related to the Soviet Union, one of the people who had taken part in the sit in returned to the Baku consulate with some other people and said: We do not accept these promises, and we warn you that on Friday, 4 July, 10 people will burn themselves in front of the consulate. They added: There will be (?an explosion) that day.

A summary of these issues was quoted in an interview with the representative of REUTER news agency in Moscow, and he was reminded that the problem had been solved and arrangements made to return them to Iran. But that agency, for reasons arising from its nature, distorted this report to suit itself; and in order to show that the issue was not important, REUTER said: Several hundred people have gathered in front of the consulate.

May God help and assist all Muslims and honest people.

[Signed] Dr Mohammad Mokri, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

BRUSSELS PAPER INTERVIEWS HOSTAGE PLAN 'INSTIGATOR' KHO'INI

LD031045 [Editorial Report] Brussels LE SOIR in French on 18 June carries on page 3 the first part of a dispatch from special correspondent Abed Attar in Tehran containing apparently exclusive statements by Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi-Kho'ini.

According to Hojjat ol-Eslam Busavi-Kho'ini, who is described as "the instigator if not the organizer of the hostage-seizing," "the Islamic Revolution is a cultural revolution before it is political or economic. Through the intermediary of the shah, the United States tried to Westernize Iran following the Turkish pattern. They wished to uproot the Islamic culture and implant Western culture. The imam's revolution seeks to rid people's minds of everything which comes from the West before it is too late. Hence his efforts to render hateful everything that is American. Hence his declarations encouraging us not to fear the United States any more, and to get rid of our inferiority complex. Hence the hostages affair, which is psychological and was executed after consultation with Khomeyni. We want to break America's nose, and when we reckon that we have done this, we shall free the hostages."

Kho'ini admits that Khomeyni wished to consolidate the foundations of the revolution by means of the hostages affair.

"The failure of the operation to save the hostages (on 25 April) at Tabas showed that God is with us. It was Allah who sent a sandstorm to foul up the machinery of American imperialism. As for the rest, it was not a simple rescue operation but a real conspiracy; 2 days before the raid at Tabas, leftist students occupied the university of Tehran. For its part, Iraq was ready to attack, having expelled 40,000 Iraqis whose Persian origins went back one or two hundred years, and we are informed that an American-Soviet agreement was concluded whereby the USSR was given a free hand in Afghanistan and the United States in Iran."

In reply to a question asking if Islam condemned hostage taking, Kho'ini said that the embassy was a nest of spies, and that the Americans were not diplomats. As evidence of this, Kho'ini pointed to the "vast area" of 15 hectares occupied by the American Embassy in Tehran and asked whether there is another capital in Europe with such a large diplomatic mission.

On the subject of the hostages, Kho'ini said: "There are only eight here [in Tehran], the others were dispersed to seven places: Tabriz, Mashhad, Qom, Yazd, Karaj, Kasmi [as published] and Zanjan after the American attempt at aggression (on 24 April)."

Kho'ini explained that there are still about 60 students involved, backed up by 100 guards.

The correspondent then quotes Khalkhali, who is said to have remarked referring to the hostages: "They are government employees; they have done no wrong."

LE SOIR on 19 June on page 3 carried part two of the Abed Attar dispatch from Tehran, dealing with the wish of certain Iranian leaders for a solution to the hostages problem, the Majles' attitudes, recent remarks by Khomeyni on conflict in the country, and the stances of the Tudeh Party, the mojahedin, the feda'in, and the hezbollahis.

VIETNAMESE OFFICIAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON RELATIONS

LD082122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 08 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Phan Hien, Vietnamese minister in charge of information and cultural relations with foreign countries and special envoy for the Vietnamese president and the premier, who is visiting Tehran, gave a press conference this afternoon and elucidated his government's viewpoints pertaining to the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Phan Hien said: I have come to Iran to proclaim the expressions of support by the Vietnamese Government and people for the Iranian revolutionary people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and also to inform the Iranian Government and nation about the situation in Vietnam and Kampuchea. He expressed the hope that his visit to Iran would strengthen bilateral relations and help prepare the ground for fruitful cooperation between the two countries toward independence, peace and stability.

Phan Hien said: I take this opportunity to proclaim the Vietnamese Government's and nation's profound respect for Imam Khomeyni, the leader of Iran's Islamic Revolution, and for the Iranian people.

The Vietnamese president's special envoy--who this morning visited Beheshte-e Zahra Cemetery to pay his respects to heroes who were martyred during the struggle against the deposed shah--replied to a question pertaining to his visit to Behesht-e Zahra. He said: I was deeply moved and realized that the nations of Iran and Vietnam enjoy a great many points of similarity. He said: The nations of Iran and Vietnam, in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, their common enemy, will be united in their struggle to attain peace, independence and good fortune.

In reply to a question pertaining to setting up embassies and the exchange of ambassadors by Iran and Vietnam, Phan Hien expressed the hope that in the near future the two states would have resident ambassadors in each other's countries. He said: The setting up of permanent embassies by Iran and Vietnam on each other's soil would contribute to the expansion of friendly relations and further cooperation between the two countries.

The Vietnamese foreign information minister [as heard], replied to a question put to him by the correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY on whether Vietnam would or would not take steps to break the U.S. economic blockade against Iran. He said: U.S. imperialism has imposed economic sanctions against Vietnam, too. For some time now and the world has witnessed the fiasco of this imperialist policy. Vietnam and Iran face a similar situation and should help each other.

Phan Hien, the Vietnamese foreign information minister, accompanied by two Vietnamese officials, arrived in Tehran yesterday to visit the Islamic Republic of Iran and meet the Iranian authorities. During his 4-day visit he will have talks with Dr Bani-Sadr, the president of the Republic, and with Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister.

TEHRAN COMMENTS ON ISLAMIC REVOLUTION IN PAKISTAN

LD082306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2150 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Station commentary: "The Pakistani General Is Facing the Movement of the People"]

[Text] While General Ziaul Haq, the head of the military government of Pakistan, believes that the possibility of a revolution, in the true sense of the word, is very unlikely in that country, thousands of Pakistani Shi'ites have risen against the policies of the Pakistani general.

Furthermore the judges in that country continue their 2-week-long sit in, asking for the replacement of military tribunals with civil courts. These demonstrations take place at a time when General Ziaul Haq enters his fourth year of accession to power in the ruling circles of Pakistan.

In a country where for years its people have been exploited by the dictatorship of mostly military rulers, they are now complaining of economic difficulties and are living in fear because of the oppressive dictatorship of their rulers. In 1977, following a coup d'etat, Ziaul Haq overthrew the government of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and gained power.

In a country where 99 percent of the inhabitants are Muslims, Ziaul Haq, through pretending to be a Muslim, is planning to achieve his antihuman ambitions by playing games with the beliefs of the people. Although he speaks of Islamic democracy, he still has not clarified this ambiguity in his mind, whether holding general elections are in keeping with the spirit of Islam or not.

Recently, Ziaul Haq asked Pakistan's council on Islamic ideology to pass judgement on this issue. By making this query he thought he might find a way to continue his antihuman (?domination), because Ziaul Haq's sole wish is to continue his dictatorial rule.

For a long time, the fundamental freedoms of the people of Pakistan have been overlooked. General elections have not been held yet because the Pakistani general believes that none of the parties in Pakistan follows the Islamic path and therefore none possesses the ability to administer the country. The penalty for political activity is 14 years imprisonment. Opponents of the government, such as Marshal Asghar Khan and retired General Hoseyn Malek, who believes in the need for an Islamic revolution in Pakistan modelled on the Islamic Revolution in Iran, are jailed. The activities of Penazir Bhutto and Begum Bhutto, the daughter and the wife of Bhutto, who are leaders of the Mardom [People's] Party in Pakistan, are being restricted. Military tribunals have been empowered to investigate all forms of offenses and to arrest individuals without reason.

However, the anniversary of Ziaul Haq's accession to power does not bode well for him or for his government, because the movement which aims to overthrow Ziaul Haq is spreading throughout Pakistan like a powerful and stormy wave. The Shi'ites in Pakistan have risen and the Islamic movement of Pakistan is calling for the unification and organization of the revolutionary organs of Pakistan in order to achieve independence, freedom and the establishment of an Islamic government. The judges and jurists of Pakistan have asked for the restoration of fundamental freedoms and that general elections be held.

Although it seems that we are witnessing the beginning of a crushing cyclone which will destroy the military government and which will give a new form to the government of a country which for many years has been oppressed under the regime of jackboots, which has made life hard for the people of that country, the important issue at the moment is the lack of coordination among the various parties in Pakistan which are trying to reach the same goal, parties which have the capability of mobilizing the people in a widespread movement against the antipeople, pseudo-Islamic government of Ziaul Haq.

However, history has proved that the cries of the masses always rise up from under the bayonets of dictatorship and that the futile attempts of the dictators in continuing and expanding their domination over the masses will gradually further ensure the complete unification of the masses in the battle against dictatorship, exploitation and imperialism, no matter if the Pakistani general says that the possibility of a revolution in Pakistan is very weak.

EXPULSION OF TWO AUSTRALIAN JOURNALISTS ORDERED

OW071537 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Iranian authorities have given two journalists, both Radio Australia correspondents, 48 hours to leave the country. The orders apply to (Chris Powell), who also writes for British newspapers, and Mr (Roger Cooper), a writer and scholar who is an expert on Persian literature.

EMBASSY IN KABUL REPORTS SCHOOLCHILDREN POISONED

LD081900 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kabul, Afghanistan, reports that many cases of poisoning have occurred in most of the schools in Kabul due to the distribution of tablets which release poisonous gas. The cases of poisoning have also been noticed in certain governmental offices. So far more than 2,000 persons have been dispatched to hospitals. However, the government officials in Kabul have not published the number of the victims of poisoning. The Iranian Embassy in Kabul stated that the agents of poisoning are persons affiliated with the regime of Kabul.

ISLAMIC NAVY PERSONNEL MEET WITH AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

LD061358 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Some Islamic Iranian Navy personnel, accompanied by their commanders, were received before noon today by Imam Khomeyni, the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the leader of the revolution. The imam made a speech to the naval personnel.

Our correspondent reports that prior to Imam Khomeyni's speech, the official in charge of the political and ideological group in the Islamic Republic's Navy spoke, saying: As you know, an ideological and political directorate was established (?this year) in the Islamic Republic's Navy. The condensed aim of this ideological and political directorate is to give the military a popular, humane and [words indistinct].

Afterwards the commander of the Navy said: Under the corrupt monarchy, the military had become dependent; it had become an appendix of the world-devouring U.S. Army and its allies; of global world-devourers, both within our borders and in the region. This was a military deeply dependent and consequently deeply anti-Islamic. Under your decisive leadership and through their great Islamic and popular revolution, the Iranian nation demolished the shah and his masters' golden dreams and founded the sublime Islamic Iranian Republic's structure.

KHOMEYNI REPRESENTATIVE PROPOSES GUIDANCE MINISTRY CHANGES

LD082118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Khosrowshahi, the imam's representative to the Ministry of National Guidance, had an audience this morning with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic, to whom he gave a report pertaining to the Ministry of National Guidance and its auxilliary organizations. Following the audience with the imam, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khosrowshahi told a PARS correspondent:

During this audience certain proposals were humbly presented to the imam pertaining to organizational changes at the Ministry of National Guidance and it is hoped that these proposals will be sanctioned by the Revolution Council or by the Islamic consultative assembly.

STUDENT FOLLOWERS OF KHOMEYNI ATTACK MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ

LD081416 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1047 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text of Statement 137 by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Following the illuminating remarks by the great leader of the revolution on Wednesday, 25 June, 1980 and an analysis of developments, one of the manifestations of which is the organization of the Mojahedin-e Khalq, we observed with the utmost regret that this organization issued a statement which contained no logical reasoning to prove the sincerity and honesty of those who issued the statement in relation to the imam's sincere and honest remarks. The stance adopted by this organization in this regard has prompted us to briefly describe some aspects of our views concerning this development, for we do not regard it appropriate to remain silent in the face of this development following the imam's explicit remarks, although the expression of our views has been delayed somewhat.

On 11 February 1979 a momentous and astonishing event occurred in the world and the decadent 2,500-year old imperial regime fell. The foreign and world-devouring U.S. puppet regime was thrown into the dustbin of history and in its place the rule of the Islamic Republic was founded. Nations throughout the world recognize this monumental event in terms of the fact that the noble Iranian nation, with empty hands and under the leadership of its illustrious [word indistinct] leader, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, staged an Islamic revolution, and with clenched fists and the slogan "God is great!: bared their chests and with unity of expression, went into a field of tanks, artillery and machine-guns. Despite all the efforts made by the major powers of the world, particularly the superpowers led by the United States, to preserve the corrupt imperial regime and maintain the Pahlavi rule, the Iranian nation, relying upon the inexhaustible might of God, smashed these satanic powers and changed the imperial regime to an Islamic republican regime.

The foregoing facts are the most perfectly obvious truths, and not only for the Iranian nation. But no nation in the world denies these facts either. Furthermore, there is no doubt whatsoever that the victory of the Iranian Islamic Revolution led by the great leader on 11 February 1979, was the continuation of the struggle that the imam began during the years 1962-63 from Qom. According to the imam's own interpretation, the onset of the blossoming of this Islamic Revolution was 6 July, 1963 which, after putting behind it many achievements and setbacks, achieved its phased victory after 16 years on 11 February 1979. After that, thanks to the imam's leadership and directives--and solely thanks to the imam--the foundations of this lawful government were laid one after another over a period of little over a year. The component parts of this momentous world event are:

1. The Iranian nation's revolution with a 100 percent Islamic identity;

2. The overthrow of the antirevolutionary regime and the smashing of the imperial order, which fell on 11 February 1979;

3. The unchallenged leadership of Imam Khomeyni, accepted by the nation;

4. The unity of expression and cohesion of the nation;

5. The creation of Iran's Islamic republican regime on the imam's command and with the nation's compliance.

Now one must examine the position occupied by the organization of the Mojahedin-e Khalq in the context of this great and glorious historic revolution. Is it within and in harmony with this revolution, or it is outside this divine movement?

If it is within this Islamic Revolution and in harmony with it, then why is it in conflict and confrontation with all the component parts of this momentous and epochal event? If it is outside this historic occurrence, then is it that what has been achieved by the nation and the oppressed masses under the leadership of the imam--which has destroyed the shameful and puppet imperial regime and founded the Islamic Republic--is a reactionary, antipeople development which runs counter to the process of perfection? Or is it that the orgnization of the Mojahedin-e Khalq, which is bereft of the component parts of this great world event, is a reactionary and passing phenomenon which lacks the values associated with the process of perfection and which is in conflict with the great popular movement and Iran's Islamic Revolution and with its leadership.

The organization of the Mojahedin-e Khalq claims that it is an Islamic organization. It further claims that it is a political organization which, with Islam's ideology, is waging a struggle against imperialism led by the United States, and that the date of the foundation of this organization is after 6 July 1963. It believes that 6 July heralds the end of the struggle of the petty bourgeoisie, or--according to its alternative interpretation--the basaaris; that the clergy was responsible for leading this struggle because of its economic dependence on the class; that the last resistance of this class was smashed on 6 July, 1963; and that, following that, this organization took charge of the leadership of Iran's Islamic-political struggles. We do not know about and never heard of such things. But the Mojahedin-e Khalq supporters presumably believe that the fall of the imperial regime was achieved by the nation under the leadership of this organization. Furthermore, because of the organization's official title, it claims that this movement and this political-ideological-military organization emanates from the people and also depends on the people. We shall examine each one of these claims to ascertain the degree to which they are consistent with facts.

One must examine what is meant by the organization's first claim that it is an Islamic organization, and also which Islam is referred to in this claim and from where it is (?derived) and obtained. What is certain is that the organization's claim of being Islamic is not that the members and supporters of this organization are Muslims, for the fact that the members of a group, a party or an organization happen to be Muslim is something different from the foundations and principles governing the movement or a political organization being Islamic. This [word indistinct] and truth is no secret either to the members of this orgnization or to the Iranian nation. The Islam of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization is something different from the Islam of which the imam speaks and in which the nation believes.

(?Thus) we have seen and continue to see that the actions of this organization are different from those of the imam and the nation. Now one should examone whether the Islam of the imam and that of the Muslim nation is the ture Islam, that which traces its links back through the depths of history to the Islam of Muhammad, the prophet of God, and the Islam of all the prophets of God [as heard] which has its roots in divine inspiration, or the Islam of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization. In other words, whether it is the people who have tended toward deviation in their belief in Islam and its leadership or the organization of the Mojahedin-e Khalq.

It would be the utmost impudence to accuse the people of good, this vast ocean of humanity, of deviation in order to exonerate themselves. Another point is that if that were so, then the organization's claim that it is an Islamic one and that it emanates from the people would be a baseless one, for the Islam of this organization and the Islam of the people are in conflict with each other.

Yet another question arises, namely whether the Islam of the imam and that of the Muslim nation is the true Islam, which is at war and in conflict with all the manifestations of blasphemy, dualism and satan in their Eastern and Western edifices, or the Islam of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization which is sitting by the side of the East's blasphemy and which is so united with anti-Islamic organizations in taking political stances and in joint actions that it seems as though the two sides were two infants born from the same mother. All this notwithstanding, it claims that it is struggling against and in battle with the West's blasphemy and oppression.

Another question which the leaders of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization should answer for those of their members and supporters who, because of their love of Islam, have been deceived by this organization and sought refuge in it, is: If Islam is a school based on monotheism and on the absolute truth in being and existence, then its principles and foundations should undoubtedly be different from those of the school which is seeking precisely to reject this absolute truth in this concept of being. Are the foundation and principles of the Islam you claim in their depth and roots anything other than the principles of Marxism? Is it not true that in order to justify these selfsame principles and foundation, you exploit verses from the Koran and sentences from Nahaj al-Balaghah? [statements attributed to first imam of Shi'ites] If this is not so, then why is it that what you say is identical in every respect to what the Marxists say? Why is it that the stands you adopt are, in the final analysis, identical to those adopted by them?

Are you claiming to adhere to true Islam because, after the victory of the revolution, all the true enemies such as the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq, the leader of the Kordestan Democratic Party and the main enemies of Islam who are going their own way, support you? Do the supporters of this organization regard the present leadership cadre of the organization as more courageous and more sincere than the earlier one?

Or let us take the two individuals who went to meet the imam in Najaf to offer the imam true Islam of their own concoction, whose story is similar to that of the Jew and the Islamic scholar [allusion apparently to a Shi'ite story of an Islamic scholar introducing to the prophet a Jew who pledged allegiance to the prophet and belief in Islam only to be found later to be a hypocrite] who, when they realized that the imam had detected the depth of their views and that he did not regard them as Islamic and regarded even their armed struggle as a futile matter, therefore left the imam, and, we observed later that they officially turned out to be Marxists.

In our view, if the leadership cadre of the organization fails to desist from their deviation after the imam's remarks and to return to the embrace of Islam and the nation, they either lack the courage to admit they are Marxists or lack honesty in their approach to their supporters, although we believe that after the imam's revelations about the nature of this organization countless numbers of the organization's members and supporters will return to the embrace of Islam and the Islamic nation and that what is left of them will be condemned to the same fate as that experienced by the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq in the face of the Islamic Revolution, whether they officially declare their Marxist stands or continue to conceal them.

There are numerous proofs and signs that prove the non-Islamic nature of the Islam professed by this organization and uncover the true non-Islamic nature of this organization. However, we will leave the elaboration of these proofs and signs until later and, with the assistance of God, at an opportune moment we will enumerate these proofs and signs one by one. What we intend to do now is to show that the Islam of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization is not within the context of the Islamic movement of the Muslim community; rather, it is a phenomenon fabricated outside the enmeshed links of Islamic history, from the time of the source of revelation, that tries to impose itself upon Islamic history.

Concerning the claim of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization that it is a political organization that has risen against imperialism, led by America, and that it was founded at a time when the struggles of the clergy which are the representatives of petty bourgeoisie class of the society had come to an end on 6 July 1963, first of all, we should ask the supporters of this organization: Was not the success of 11 February 1979 the continuation of the 6 July revolution? Was not the leadership of this struggle both at the beginning and at the end in the hands of one person, namely the imam? Those persons who poured into the streets in the years 1977-79 and who engaged in struggle with the call "God is great," were they not the same people who in the years 1962-63 and on 6 July 1963 rose up in struggle and who continued their struggle with the same methods as used in the year 1963, and not with an armed struggle as claimed by the organization?

Was not the decadent Pahlavi regime an American lackey, and if it was, who destroyed this regime? Was it the imam followed by the Muslim community or the organization of the Mojahedin-e Khalq and their supporters? If everybody, including this organization, knows full well that the imperial regime which was dependent on America was toppled at the hands of the Muslim community under the leadership of the imam and was replaced by the Islamic Republic--purely Islamic and nothing else--then there is no doubt that in this struggle America is on the one side of the battlefield and the Iranian nation, led by its imam, is on the other side.

The leaders of this organization, who opposed the imam before the downfall of the regime because he had not agreed with the positions of the organizations, have announced this opposition everywhere, especially in prison. Since the downfall of the regime they have continued to oppose the imam and his methods. Under such circumstances, is the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization taking a position against imperialism and America or against an entire community? Do you really know yourselves, or have you forgotten God and, consequently, has God made you forget your true selves?

Is the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, which after the success of the revolution enjoyed and still enjoys the support of some Savakists such as Ezzeddin Hoseyni, Matin Daftari and Nazih and the like, which has enjoyed the cooperation and collusion of individuals such as Qasemlu and other servants of the foreigners and which has also been supported by the Voice of America and Baghdad radio and a number of other radios which, undoubtedly, have been set up and run by America and its servants--is such an organization still claiming that it is still fighting against imperialism?

Yes, this is what they say in their slogans, but in practice the true nature of this organization is such that it has become united with all the political opponents of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Today, the whole nation realizes that the Iranian masses, led by Imam Khomeyni, are fighting against America. In such circumstances, can the organization of Mojahedin-e Khalq, which since the success of the revolution has always opposed and confronted the leader of the revolution and consequently the Iranian nation, claim that its political activities have a popular base?

Or should it honestly admit that since the triumph of the revolution it has constantly adopted antipeople positions? In that case, it must admit that its attempts to attribute itself to the masses, to regard the masses as its supporters and allies and to confer the name Mojahedin-e Khalq organization upon itself are based upon hypocrisy.

So far, we have briefly investigated two issues: namely, the two fundamental ingredients of the revolutionary movement of the Iranian nation that the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization lacks. Now we refer to a third issue, which constitutes the main axis of our discussion with this organization, namely the issue of imamate and the leadership of the revolution.

There is not the slightest doubt in the minds of the multimillion masses of the Iranian nation and the Muslim nations of the world that the most effective element in giving a direction to, in accelerating and in winning the victory for the Iranian revolution was the imamate and the leadership of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni. [passage indistinct]

HEALTH MINISTRY PURGE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES VERDICTS

LD052120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 05 Jul 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Ministry of Health has announced that the files of 769 employees have been reviewed by the purge committee and the following verdicts on 428 of them have been issued: Seventy-eight persons were banned for life from government employment; 266 persons were retired; 47 persons were dismissed; 5 persons were retired and received reductions in grade; 23 persons were transferred to other departments; 4 persons were transferred to the Labor Ministry; 2 persons were deprived of the right to hold sensitive posts; and 1 person was suspended.

PURGE COMMITTEE WARNS OFFICIALS ON DEADLINE

LD071752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the three-man committee supervising the purges in the government departments today issued the following statement after an inspection of a number of ministries and government organizations:

In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful. The delegation chosen by the president, which enjoys the cooperation of Hojjat ol-Eslam Eshraqi, has so far inspected the ministries of foreign affairs, agriculture, health and hygiene, oil, education and training, commerce, economic affairs and finance, and also certain parts of the central bank and the prime ministry as well as the telecommunications department. While expressing our gratitude to some of the personnel of some ministries which have endeavoured to carry out the orders of the imam of the nation, as well as a considerable number of female employees who have observed the regulations concerning Islamic dress, we draw the attention of all responsible officials and employees of ministries and government organizations to the following points: The signs of the satanical period and incompatibility with the Islamic Revolution, that is, bureaucracy, underemployment and unemployment can be seen in all ministries and government organizations. This is a fact which the noble Iranian nation finds difficult even to hear.

The 10-day deadline set by the imam of the nation, may his lofty shadow long continue, has passed. Therefore, beginning tomorrow no excuse will be accepted from any responsible official, and the committee will act according to its duties.

We ask all the honorable female employees to observe the regulations concerning Islamic dress, as it has been observed by a large number of women, so that they will not suffer from the consequences of disobedience. The honorable employees, most of whom are aware Muslims, know that the Islamic revolution of the great Iranian nation must be reflected in government organizations. Therefore, all are required to do their utmost in carrying out Islamic regulations in the ministries and other organizations and not to refrain from seeking guidance for the benefit of their organization. In conclusion, we beseech God Almighty for the success and well-being of all the people. [no signature]

RUSSIAN ANTITANK MINE DISCOVERED IN KORDESTAN

ID011752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that a Kurdish Muslim peshmerga reconnaisance group at 1900 today, while patrolling the Paveh-Bayangan road, near [name indistinct] village, discovered and defused a Russian antitank mine. The same report adds that the mine, containing 8 kg of TNT, was transferred to the Kurdish Muslim peshmerga organization in Paveh.

EMPRESS FARAH'S UNCLE PUT ON TRIAL IN TABRIZ

ID050846 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report Tabriz' Islamic revolution public prosecutor's office has announced:

Manuchehr Khan Tabataba'i Diba, uncle of Farah the wife of the deposed shah, a feudalist and deputy to the 23rd session of the dissolved national consultative assembly, will be tried by open court in Tabriz at 1700 today. The statement also said: The said individual misused his position and influence under the satanic system and forcibly usurped land belonging to farmers and a number of villages. His satanical misdeeds continued up to the overthrow of the hated Pahlavi regime. Tabriz Islamic revolution public prosecutor's office requests all persons who have a complaint or testimony to give against the said individual to attend the court session.

COMPANIES TOLD TO SUPPLY LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS

ID090646 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] The supervisor of the affairs of companies dependent on the oppressed foundation has issued the following declaration:

All companies and institutions, nationalized and private, are hereby informed that they must send a list of their shareholders as of 20 March 1980 and all alterations to it since 21 March 1978. [as heard] Lists should be sent to: Companies Affairs of the Oppressed Foundation, Farrokhi Alley, Karim Khan Park, West Corner, Karim Khan Zand Street as soon as possible, in order to estimate the rights of the oppressed foundation in them in connection with the orders issued by the Revolution Council.

It is noted that the managers of all companies and institutions are directly responsible for the enforcement of the aforesaid matters and their authenticity.

Those companies which have sent the aforesaid documents through direct correspondence with the oppressed foundation since 20 February 1980 [as heard] are exempted from the people's regulation.

OIL MINISTER MO'INFAR VISITS SHIRAZ OIL REFINERY

LD051216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar this morning left for Fars Province to visit the Shiraz oil refinery and to restart the project for extending the Fars petrochemical plant. The project for the extension of the Fars petrochemical works, on which over $500 million has so far been spent, has been delayed because of the departure of the Korean contractors. The Oil Ministry is determined to take steps to complete the project by whatever means at its disposal.

After visiting the petrochemical works Mo'infar inspected the oil base [as heard] and then left for Shiraz oil refinery, 25 km from Shiraz, in order to meet with the workers there. According to our correspondent's dispatch the Shiraz oil refinery, with a capacity of 42,000 barrels a day, is refining and producing fuel for consumption in Fars and other nearby provinces.

In an interview on the state of the country's refineries Mo'infar announced: The country's refineries are fortunately working at a high capacity at present. Our refineries are fed with about 1 million barrels a day, out of which the Abadan refinery receives more than 600,000 barrels a day. He added: The problems which cropped up at the pumping stations along the Marun-Esfahan pipeline have been solved and now the refinery is working well on sufficient quantities of crude oil.

NIOC OFFICIAL GIVES OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES

GF061600 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] The radio correspondent reports that 930,000 barrels of crude oil are being pumped daily to the Abadan refinery through the Marun-2 pipeline in the Agha Jari region.

This has been announced by the NIOC supervisor in Agga Jari, who added: Maintenance and repairs on oil installations began yesterday and will continue for 10 days. When the repairs have been completed average production will increase to 800,000 barrels of crude oil daily. Some 102,000 barrels of crude oil are currently being pumped to the Esfahan refinery. [all figures as heard]

TANJUG CARRIES PARS REPORT ON OIL MINISTRY REORGANIZATION

LD071020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0917 GMT 7 Jul 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tehran, July 7 (PARS)--Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar in an exclusive interview with PARS announced that his ministry would be reorganised and its size would be reduced to function only as headquarters and coordinating body. The oil, gas and petrochemical companies would also be totally revised, and this might take place by dissolving or merging the companies or setting up new companies that would be in line with the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Mo'infar added that the sale of Iranian oil increased by 25 percent during the current month. Referring to the slow down at the oil industry he said that there was slow down in all administrative organisations of the country and that is why Imam Khomeyni complained and criticised the slow down and non-challenge on the part of civil servants.

He then referred to the unfinished project of Fars petrochemical complex and said that the project could provide us with ample fertilizers. "Considering Iran's huge oil resources we should not import fertilizer but should rather be an exporter. Our natural gas should be processed into exportable materials." He added: "So far some 500 million dollars have been spent on this complex. The Korean contractor of the project has left Iran, but there is no reason why it should be left unfinished. By using Iranian experts we would continue the work but if we should need foreign experts we would chose them with approval of the Government of the Islamic Republic," the oil minister stressed.

Speaking about the shortage of motor oil in Iran Mo'infar said that the domestic refineries were not (?able) to provide the necessary motor oil and the country had to import 120,000 tons of engine oil per year from abroad. He hoped that Iran could meet its needs of motor oil by expanding its refineries in the future.

OIL MINISTRY REPORTS KERMANSHAH OIL PIPELINE REPAIRED

LD081332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1001 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, a spokesman for the Oil Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced: The Naft-Shahr oil pipeline in the region of Kermanshah, which had been cut off as a result of an explosion yesterday morning, was repaired at 1720 yesterday and is being used again. The pipeline was out of operation for 15 hours. About Esfahan oil refinery, the spokesman said: All pumping stations along the Marun pipeline in Esfahan are operational and crude oil is being delivered to Esfahan refinery through the pipeline.

KHALKHALI ARRIVES IN SHIRAZ ON ANTINARCOTICS CAMPAIGN

LD031126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, director of the antinarcotics campaign, arrived in Shiraz this morning to continue his fight against smuggling and the gangs of smugglers. After arriving in Shiraz, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali immediately attended a meeting of the city's Islamic Revolution Guards and ordered all the roads leading to Shiraz to be closed in order to wage a decisive and merciless campaign against the smugglers. Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali also gave the necessary orders to the gendamerie, police and guards corps officers as well as the special antinarcotics squad.

MOVIE THEATRES CLOSED IN 'ISLAMIC MORALS' CAMPAIGN

WA071521 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Jun 80 p 5

[Excerpts] After music, dancing, gambling, alcohol, and swimming establishments, the purification of morals in Iran is reaching movie houses, which were ordered closed on Monday 23 June. But this time, the revolt is moving toward the final result of Islamization, that is, "to fight against cultural dependence on foreign countries".

"Foreign countries" here means the West, which does not offer any films except "those that present mainly violence--not culture", as the Office of Cinema Affairs explained.

The closing of all movie theaters until further orders, should, according to official explanations, "block the intrigues of the enemies of the Constitution and the Islamic Republic." It should also permit the casting of national films in accordance with the new cultural standards.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

3 July Commentary

TA040816 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 3 July carried a commentary entitled: "Let Us Act in Unison on the Basis of Identifying the Real Enemy." It said: The new revelation of the anti-revolutionary plots of world-devouring U.S. imperialism was proof of the existence of U.S. imperialism's vast conspiracies and its masked and unmasked mercenaries against the revolution, the Iranian republican regime and the liberated Iranian nation's leaders. The day the remaining U.S. helicopters were bombed in Tavas on the orders of some U.S. hirelings in the armed forces, all the progressive forces and forces united with the revolution as well as many united clergymen confirmed that this action was done by elements who take orders from U.S. spy and intelligence organizations and that their aim was to destroy the documents in these helicopters. A great number of the documents were destroyed, but those that were not are a proof of the deep anti-Iranian plots of the United States.

As President Bani-Sadr has said, this action of the United States, under the excuse of releasing the hostage spies, was part of the terrorist plans of U.S. imperialism to overthrow the Islamic Republic's regime and assassinate its leaders. From the beginning of the revolution the true progressive forces have often drawn the attention of the leaders of the revolution to the fact that, despite the hard blow the United States has endured because of the revolution, it has not succumbed. As the imam has often said, the United States is the number one enemy of Iran and all the forces should be mobilized in the struggle against this world-devouring imperialism.

As Hojjat ol-Eslam Mosavi-e Khoeiniha said during Friday prayers in Mashad: The hostility of the United States is not make-believe, but the Iran of Imam Khomeyni is not the Iran of Mohammad Reza. He asked: "Why do the clergy and the students have differences? Why war? Is not the enemy a common enemy? This enemy has been unmasked and we must identify him to the masses as much as possible. If we identify him, all our differences will disappear." He then concluded by saying that all the forces should unite to crush the enemy of the Iranian revolution and humanity--the U.S. Government.

4 July Commentary

TA051230 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 4 July carried a commentary entitled: "The Warning of the Imam and the Revolutionary Prosecutor." It said: It has been nearly 1 and 1/2 years since the victory of the Iranian revolution, and during this period the supporters of the former regime, Savakists and enemies of the revolution, while resorting to terrorism, disturbances and plots, have taken advantage of every opportunity to promote their antirevolutionary goals.

Taking into consideration the great danger U.S. imperialism, Savakists and counterrevolution represent to the revolution, the great imam ordered broad purges to be carried out in the administrative, economic, military and cultural fields and demanded that all the symbols of the former regime be destroyed. But counterrevolution and America's fifth column did not sit still this time either. Under the pretext of carrying out these purges and destroying all the symbols of the former regime, they destroyed many documents containing proof of the crimes and treason of former regime elements. The imam's office asked those responsible for carrying out these purges to refrain from destroying files containing precious documents.

But the heedlessness and inattention of those responsible reached such an extent that the general prosecutor of the revolution has issued a statement warning all the ministries to refrain from burning any documents containing proof of crimes committed by former regime supporters. If not, they will be strictly prosecuted by the revolutionary courts.

All this proves that the Savakists and former regime supporters are still firmly established in the sensitive military and administrative centers and have not yet been identified. The common people cannot have access to these documents even if they want to. It is only those who are close to these centers which are taking advantage of the actual situation and are destroying documents, very likely documents related to them.

We all know that since the beginning of the revolution many documents have been destroyed by hirelings of U.S. imperialism and Zionism. In reality, the nation justly says that the prosecutor general of the revolution should have already eradicated the fifth column of the United States (?by the root). Counterrevolutionaries and former regime elements should be identified and crushed.

5 July Commentaries

GF051950 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 5 July carried two commentaries:

The first commentary, entitled: "What Revolutionary Islam Urges," said: Recently, a conference was held in our neighbor, Afghanistan, in which more than 800 ulema and clergymen gathered to study problems being faced by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the clergy's role in the country's development and progress. This conference is tantamount to a forceful reply to the enemies of Afghanistan and counterrevolutionaries that are trying to use Islam as a means for their sinister and inhumane ends. The ulema revealed objectives behind the satanic plots of U.S. imperialists, Chinese hegemonists and other reactionary circles. Facts and documents prove that these circles are trying to reimpose the rule of oppression in Afghanistan. It is clear to all today that these groups acting in the name of Islam against the people of Afghanistan are not only unaware of Islam and God, but are enemies of God and Islam. Those so-called Afghan Muslim fighters who have fled the country and are today acting under the aegis of the CIA and are being sent into Afghanistan to conduct subversion cannot have anything in common with true revolutionary Islam. How can these people who kill and destroy present themselves as Muslims?

The resolution ratified by the participants expresses the full support of the Afghan people for the policies of the national Government of Afghanistan and denounces the imperialist plots and domestic and foreign reaction. It is also stated that respect for Islam is one of the principles and bases of Afghanistan, and it is stressed that the government attaches great importance to the country's progress and welfare. Therefore, it is the Islamic duty of the Afghan people to support the government.

The resolution reaffirms the freedom of religion and all Muslims in Afghanistan are witnesses of this. While revealing the false claims of international reaction, mercenaries who are employed by the United States and are helping fan the flames of fratricide are described as enemies of the principles of Islam. All ulema and clergymen are called on to reveal plots by enemies of the Sawr Revolution. True and revolutionary Islam demands that we should place ourselves among the ranks of the revolutionary and religious forces of Afghanistan and not among the ranks of the defenders of the Islam of Carter, As-Sadat and Ziaul Haq.

The second commentary, entitled: "We should Implement the Holy Purge Crusade With Revolutionary Persistence in the Villages as Well," said: The leader of the revolution has hoisted the banner of purging our country's civil and military organizations of counterrevolutionaries and the U.S. fifth column.

By participating in massive demonstrations, our people have confirmed their imam's call and announced their readiness to sincerely participate in this holy crusade.

The majority of the former regime's remnants have now sought safety in the villages and have sought refuge among the big landlords and feudalists. The villages form a large part of our liberated homeland. Most of these villages, as you know, continue to be in the hands of the landlords and feudalists, the greatest enemies of the revolution. From the very start of the revolution that heralded the freedom of the oppressed, these enemies rose against the revolution and even resorted to the formation of armed groups.

With the help of the former regime's remnants they played a great role in fomenting trouble in Gonbad, Khuzestan, Kordestan and other parts of our homeland. In order to defend the fruits of the revolution the elements and lackeys of imperialism and Zionism and Savakists must be identified and tried in revolution courts. Only through an extensive nationwide purge can we uproot counterrevolutionaries and the U.S. fifth column from our country once and for all.

6 July Commentary

GF061840 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 6 July carried a commentary entitled: "The First Step in Purging Should Be the Identification and Trial of Savakists." It said: Now that a crusade to purge government organizations and other institutions has started in our revolution, we should--first of all--find the bloodthirsty Savakists. In the first days of the revolution's victory our compatriots saw that the revolution courts and other revolutionary institutions had begun a campaign to arrest, try and sentence Savakists. But then our compatriots also saw that many Savakists who had been sentenced were being released from prison and were joining the ranks of plotters against Iran's revolution. For example, a few months ago the newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI reported that three imprisoned Savakists went on leave on the orders of Mohammad Mohammadi, chief of the Khorramabad Revolution Court.

Later on, we read in a letter from the people that the assistant of a famous Savakist had been released, while other reports spoke of similar actions. This caused concern among our people, and this is when the flood of letters from the people to officials started.

The pardoning of Savakists reached such a degree that many people in many parts of our country took to the streets to condemn these decisions. The people are right in saying that there are no good or bad Savakists. They are all criminals and should be tried. There are documents in hand showing how Savakists have formed cliques throughout the country. They are resorting to subversion and have a hand in all unrest in the country. By bearing in mind this very sensitive and dangerous situation, the nation's imam has called on the people to purge organizations, ministries and institutions of counter-revolutionary elements.

The job will not be completed merely by identifying these elements and dismissing them from work. All of us should unite and form a united popular front and fight against the Savakist criminals. Revolution courts should act as they did during the first days after the revolution's victory.

7 July Commentaries

GF071858 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1800 GMT on 7 July carried two commentaries.

The first commentary, entitled: "Oil and America's Strategic Interests," said: One of the main reasons why the United States has recently intensified its role as gendarme and increased its aggressive acts in various parts of the world is because of the loss of Iran--a military base in the Persian Gulf--and its oil resources, the establishment of a progressive regime in Afghanistan and its fear that our country's anti-imperialist revolution can be an example for other Persian Gulf states that are still ruled by monarchies and feudalists. The growth of national liberation and anti-imperialist movements in Persian Gulf littoral states has caused great fear in the United States, because U.S. oil interests and the future of its bases and military presence in countries such as Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and Oman are endangered.

Progressive Persian Gulf forces are aware that the world-devouring U.S. Armed Forces are behind the plundering oil monopolies and that the only way to wipe out the American oil moguls is by dismantling the Pentagon's bases and throwing the American armada out of the Persian Gulf. It is because the United States, its NATO allies and Japan are dependent on the oil produced in our region that the United States is intensifying its militaristic policy in the region and has not stopped making military threats. During the recent OPEC conference in Algiers, members decided to decrease oil production in order to safeguard their interests. Unfortunately, OPEC's struggles in defending its national interests are not supported by reactionary members. As we have seen, Saudi Arabia's policy was, as usual, different and in favor of U.S. oil strategy. Maoist China is also both directly and indirectly expressing support for U.S. policies. In general, U.S. plots in the Persian Gulf are being fought by OPEC member-nations.

The second commentary, entitled: "Friendly Relations With Neighbors Guarantee Victory in the Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism," said: Undisputed documents once again prove that U.S. imperialism does not intend to stop its aggressive plots against our country and the region. According to U.S. newspapers, at the request of the U.S. leadership, Egypt has begun a series of extensive activities to widen the Suez Canal in order to create more possibilities for the passage of U.S. aircraft carriers and to shorten their route from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf. As we can see, the Carter administration is trying to use all means possible in order to fulfill its adventuristic plans of stifling our revolution and in general of overthrowing the republican regime in our homeland. Under such circumstances our country should establish friendly relations with its natural allies and neighbors. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is our neighbor and has extended a hand of friendship to us. The Afghan foreign minister announced some time ago that his government wants to solve differences with neighboring Iran on the basis of mutual respect, neighborliness and nonintervention. Unfortunately, this friendly gesture did not receive a realistic and favorable reply from our country, and some officials even expressed their flagrant support for Afghan mercenaries and counterrevolutionaries. What is interesting is that in view of the existence of so many documents proving the cooperation that exists between Afghan mercenaries and the CIA and other spying organizations, there are still those who support them. It is our duty to accept the hand of friendship extended to us by Afghanistan. It is the duty of our two countries to cooperate at this time when our two revolutions are facing imperialist plots.

8 July Editorials

TA082103 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 8 July carried two commentaries.

The first commentary, entitled: "The Crime That Has Revealed the True Feature of the So-Called Muslim Afghan Combatants," said: In neighboring Afghanistan, a group of terrorists trained in Pakistan were arrested by the disciplinary officers of that country and are now being interrogated. According to a CIA plan, this band of terrorists intended to blow up a mosque in the city of (Mazar-e-Khaliq) in Afghanistan and was arrested while placing the American-made explosives in the mosque. Thus the Afghan disciplinary officials prevented the realization of a dangerous plot against Islam and the Muslims. During interrogation these elements confessed that their goal was to blame the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan officials for this action, thus creating hostility and discontent among the Muslim masses in Afghanistan and other Islamic countries against the progressive Republic of Afghanistan. This action reveals to what extent the hirelings of the CIA, Chinese Maoists, As-Sadats, Begins and Ziaul Haqs believe in God and Islamic holy places. This action should also be a warning to all those who under the pretext of defending Islam and the Muslims support these anti-Islamic and antirevolutionary bands.

As we all know, the first conference of the Afghan ulemas and clergymen has reviewed the situation in the country as well as the situation of Islam in Afghanistan. This conference has revealed the true nature of these antirevolutionary bands.

In Afghanistan the problem of Muslim or non-Muslim does not exist. But on the one hand there is the problem of oppressed people demanding justice and on the other hand the opponents of the nation and revolution. These so-called Muslim fighters are people who have lost their interests since the revolution, because how else can a true revolutionary Muslim allow himself to ruin holy places and kill defenseless people? These elements are similar to those which fled Iran after the victory of the revolution--the likes of the Oveiysis, Palisbans and Bakhtiars. These elements have fled the revenge of the nation and now are operating against the Iranian revolution and its gains, under the protection of U.S. imperialism, Beijing and regional reaction.

Under such conditions it does not suit the Iranian revolution to allow these elements to transform the holy city of Mashad into their base. These mercenaries should be thrown out of Iran. They are not Muslims but the enemies of the revolutionary Islam. They pretend to be Muslims just to carry out the satanical plans of U.S. imperialism and the Islam of the Carters.

The second commentary, entitled: "Zionism, the Enemy of the Iranian Revolution," said: The national forces of our nation unilaterally support the imam's demands for purging the Savakists and enemies of the revolution from organizations. Many of the enemies of the revolution have been rendered harmless but hundreds of them are still operating under the mask of defending Islam.

Mossad spies are busy operating in Tehran and other cities of Iran. A few Israeli newspapers have confessed the above, saying that oil, a vital Israeli interest, exists in Iran.

The Zionists who carry out their subversive activities according to U.S. plans often suggest what actions the Americans should take. Many things have been said about the criminal activities of General Huyser in Iran, but few know that the idea of sending him to Iran was proposed by one of the [name indistinct] Zionist papers on 13 December 1978 to the U.S. Government. Of course sending Huyser to Iran was to safeguard U.S. interests in Iran, but the Zionist circles in Israel would not remain without advantages in this matter.

The connection of imperialism and Zionism is a natural phenomenon due to the fact that the U.S. economy, especially its financial system, is under the control of the Zionists. The anti-Iranian decisions of Washington are carried out by the Zionists. Now the imperialist and Zionist spies have received the order to focus their attacks on the northern neighbor of Iran in order to mislead the masses' attention from its struggle against U.S. world-devouring imperialism and Zionism. They intend to compensate their defeat in Iran in some way and are continuing their struggle against the Iranian revolution.

BRIEFS

SECOND SHIRAZ TELEVISION PROGRAM--Effective tonight, the second television program can be viewed by Shiraz inhabitants on channel 10. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 5 Jul 80 GF]

OUTLAWS IMPRISONED--Our correspondent reports that during the recent visit paid to Shiraz by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, in addition to the 14 people who were sentenced to death by the special court, 11 others received long prison terms on charges of drug trafficking, armed robbery and running brothels. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 5 Jul 80 GF]

OFFICIAL APPOINTED--Hojjat Ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali-Naqi Musavi has been appointed representative of the Islamic prosecutor-general at the Herabal and Beyza gendarmerie post. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 8 Jul 80 GF]

ASPHALT PLANT COMMISSIONED--The Shiraz municipal asphalt plant has become operational. With the commissioning of this plant asphalt production will increase from 200 tons to 1200 tons [presumably daily]. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 8 Jul 80 GF]

RAILWAY SHORTAGES ANNOUNCED--The southern railway organization has asked all passengers who intend to use the railway service for leisure purposes to refrain from doing so. The reason for this is a shortage of spare parts resulting from the economic boycott and the increased number of passengers during summer months. Therefore, these passengers are asked to limit their travels in order to enable passengers who have to travel for medical or business reasons to use the service. [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 8 Jul 80 GF]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--During the past 48 hours, five drug distributors have been arrested by the narcotics squad and handed over to competent authorities. During the same period, 649 grams of narcotics, 1 hunting rifle, 522 cartridges and bullets and 4 drug-related items have been found. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 8 Jul 80 GF]